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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1363 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 27, NO. 22

The A.F. of L. Weekly News Service is devoted to the interpretation of events affecting labor concerning its industrial, legislative and federal activities, and to keeping information of benefit to the trade union movement.

The world is in possession of every good principle; it fails only in their application.—Pascal.

C. I. O. Is Supported By Communists With Revolutionary Aims, Green Says

American Federation of Labor President Cites Article By New York Correspondent of Pravda Stating That the Communist Party of the United States is Directly Aiding C.I.O. Strikes and "is Helping to Prepare Direct Mass Strikes" as Part of the "Class Struggle" Conspiracy Against the Government With the Object of Setting Up a Communist Dictatorship of the Proletariat Based on Force and Violence.

Declares That the Guiding Principle of the American Federation of Labor is Democracy," and That the Officers and Members of the A. F. of L. "Will Have Nothing To Do With a Movement Which Sees in Every Strike and Which Supports Every Strike as a Part of a Revolutionary Process Designed to Overthrow Existing Government."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Communist Party of the United States is deliberately and militantly supporting the Committee for Industrial Organization, in which it finds the machinery for effectively carrying on Communist revolutionary propaganda and class struggle methods for the overthrow of existing American institutions, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here entitled "Where Does Labor Stand?" delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The basis for Mr. Green's statement was an article by M. J. Olgin, New York correspondent of the Communist paper Pravda, published in Moscow, stating that the American Communist Party, under C. I. O. by assisting "mass strikes" and similar proletarian manifestations of the Communist class struggle policy.

As a further illustration of the definite Communist antagonism to the welfare of American workers Mr. Green cited the Communist party's opposition to the underlying principles of the National Labor Relations Act in the hearings on that measure held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor two years ago.

In comparison with these Communist-aided C. I. O. mass strikes and the Communist proposal for the overthrow of democratic government and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship, Mr. Green elaborated at length on the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is an American institution," he said, "devoted to the protection and preservation of the common heritage of freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will stand immovable for the protection of these fundamental principles. That is the place where the American Federation of Labor has taken its stand and that is where it will ever remain."

The text of Mr. Green's address follows:

C. I. O. Supported by Communists

I am claiming the privilege of bringing to the attention of my radio audience tonight a special table to the New York Times from Moscow, Soviet Russia, under date of April 24. It reads as follows:

"Moscow, April 23.—The C.I.O. strike activities in the United States are described as a militant labor movement which the American Communist party is energetically supporting, in a long article by Maximov J. Olgin, the New York correspondent of Pravda, just published in that newspaper.

"Mr. Olgin added that the success of that movement is of the greatest significance. He said that large numbers of workers are being organized for the first time and that the proletariat is resorting to strikes as part of the class struggle.

"The Communist party is taking a very active part in the work of uniting the workers of the basic branches of industry," wrote Pravda's correspondent. "It is helping to prepare direct mass strikes. It is energetically struggling against the disintegrating policy of labor union bureaucrats and for the unification of labor unions into a single powerful organization, on the basis of the committees of action.

"This press story states it is most positive and significant that the Communist Party is energetically supporting the Committee for Industrial Organization and its strike activities in the United States. Furthermore, the article makes clear that in the United States "the proletariat is resorting to strikes as part of the class struggle," and that "it is helping to prepare direct mass strikes."

"The report of the activity of the Communist Party in support of the C.I.O. is significant. It asserts that "strikes are part of the class struggle." Those who believe in the American form of government and in the perpetuity of its institutions may well ponder what that means.

Ordinarily, the workers who engage in strikes are reluctantly forced to do so because of the economic and industrial oppression imposed upon them by hostile employers of labor. They strike for the redress of economic and industrial wrongs. They strike for higher wages, for improved conditions of employment, for better homes, for a more equitable distribution of the earnings of industry, and for the leisure and enjoyment of a larger, fuller, and freer life, under the regime of a democratic government.

Strikes Changed to Class Struggle War

But in this article we are told, by implication at least, that all these objectives are subordinate, and that the strikes are a part of a class struggle—and to mention the proletariat in connection with this class struggle, in other words, it means the dictatorship of the proletariat and the furtherance of the revolution.

No one can doubt the meaning of the terms used by this special correspondent in the United States who reported to his superiors in Soviet Russia upon the support the Communist Party extended to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and of the part the Communist Party is playing in the promotion of strikes as part of the class struggle.

What does the special correspondent of the Soviet publication, Pravda, mean when he says the success of the C.I.O. movement is of great political significance? What political significance is referred to? Does he mean political significance which may be attributed to the political movement in which the Communist political organization will play an important part? We do not attempt to interpret the meaning of these words for of the state of mind of the special correspondent who wrote them. We, however, who love America, and who treasure the ideals, aims and purposes for which Communism can and will possibly ever there.

In the light of this information, no person in the United States need be de-

(Continued on Page 2)

EDITORIALS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act is an undeniable victory for the progressive of the American Federation of Labor.

The delegates to the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, Canada, adopted with practical unanimity the recommendation of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in favor of unemployment insurance. At that time only one State, Wisconsin, had enacted unemployment insurance legislation.

From the 1932 convention, the American Federation of Labor mobilized the labor movement of the United States in favor of State unemployment insurance laws.

President Green and other representatives of the A. F. of L. served in an advisory capacity to President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security, whose report the President used as the basis for his message to Congress early in 1935 recommending the enactment of the Social Security Bill, which included the unemployment Compensation provisions. From that time till the law was enacted by Congress and signed by the President in August 1935 the American Federation of Labor represented organized labor's united front in favor of the bill.

Up to May 24, when the Supreme Court held both the unemployment compensation sections and the old age annuity sections of the Social Security law valid, the Social Security Board had approved unemployment compensation laws for 44 States, the District of Columbia and Alaska. The legislature of Delaware has enacted a law which will soon receive the consideration of the Board, and unemployment compensation bills are pending before the legislatures of Illinois, Missouri, and Florida. Attention is also being given to the subject by Hawaii.

Under the laws already approved by the Social Security Board, more than 15,000,000 workers have been given protection against the hazards of temporary unemployment. It is safe to predict that before the end of 1937 every State and territory of the United States will have enacted unemployment compensation legislation in accordance with the provisions of the unemployment compensation titles of the Federal Social Security Act.

For this remarkable achievement the American Federation of Labor is rightfully jubilant. It was the leader among the progressive forces which wrote social unemployment insurance. From 1932 on, it joined militantly with President Roosevelt in urging Congress to enact the law. And it is now the leader among the forces supporting amendments to the law to include many workers now barred from its provisions.

In this connection it is appropriate to congratulate Justice Cardozo, who delivered the opinion upholding the validity of the unemployment insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, and Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Roberts, who joined with him in the opinion.

The Supreme Court in the Constitution of the United States includes provision of the "general welfare" among the objects which the government of the United States was designed to achieve. The business interests challenged the authority of the United States Congress to levy taxes on employers to provide a Federal fund for the benefit of the unemployed. They claimed this authority was not included in the "general welfare" clause. On this specific subject the opinion delivered by Justice Cardozo said:

"During the years 1929 to 1936, when the country was passing through a cyclical depression, the number of the unemployed mounted to unprecedented heights. Often the average for a month was in millions, at times a peak was attained of 16 million or more. Disaster to the breadwinner meant disaster to dependents. Accordingly the roll of the unemployed, though formidable enough, was but a partial roll of the destitute or needy. The fact developed quickly that the States were unable to give the requisite relief. The problem had become national in area and dimensions. There was need of help from the nation if the people were not to starve. It is too late today for the argument to be heard with tolerance that in a crisis so extreme the use of the resources of the nation to relieve the unemployed and their dependents is a use for any purpose narrower than the promotion of the general welfare."

This decision means that at last the "general welfare" clause of the Preamble to the Constitution includes the right of the Federal Government to intervene for the protection of those millions of working men and women whom those who own and control American industry periodically throw into the army of the unemployed where they would be left to suffer the pangs of want and even starvation unless the Federal Government came to their relief with the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act.

OLD AGE ANNUITIES

The social significance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the validity of the sections of the Social Security Act levying taxes to provide old age annuities for the workers is realized, only revealed in the announcement by the Social Security Board that 27,655,308 persons have filed applications for benefits under the law and that 2,700,000 establishments are preparing to file their first information returns on the wages earned by one or more of their employes before reaching the age of 65 years.

The regular system of monthly old age retirements provided by the law will begin in 1942. The benefits will permit millions of working men and women to look forward to the span of life after 65 years with a feeling of economic security utterly unknown hitherto.

In affirming the right of Congress to provide for these annuities under the authority conferred by the Constitution of the United States, Justice Cardozo, who delivered the majority opinion of the court, said:

"Needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What was merely local or urgent changes with the times."

Referring to the decision already rendered by the Supreme Court in holding the validity of the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act as a means to check the "ill" of unemployment, Justice Cardozo continued:

"But the ill is all one or at least not greatly different whether men are thrown out of work because there is no longer work to do or because the disabilities of age make them incapable of doing it. Rescue becomes necessary irrespective of the cause. The hope behind this quest is to save men and women from the rigors of the poor house as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when the journey's end is near."

The Supreme Court of the United Nation, so warmly commended by the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, the American Federation of Labor had the honor of supporting President Roosevelt both in the drafting of the original report of the committee on Economic Security, which the President used as the basis for his recommendations to Congress, and later in unifying the forces of organized labor throughout the United States to secure the enactment of the law.

In this decision affirming the right of Congress to enact Federal old age annuity legislation, the Supreme Court took the advanced ground that the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution means that Congress has the constitutional authority to provide a measure of economic security for aged workers.

INJURED RAILROAD WORKER AWARDED $25,000 DAMAGES

Fort Wayne, Ind. (AFLNS).—Injured while switching cars, Ralph E. Spotts, of Keyser, W. Va., has secured a judgment here against the B. & O. Railroad Company for $25,000 for permanent injuries.

Spotts proved that he was hurt in 1935, while switching gondolas in the local yard, when the safety device which is already setting about to be struck by a moving car. The case was tried before Judge Thomas W. Slick and a jury in U. S. District Court.

Schulte Cigar Stores Sign Retail Clerks Union Pact

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Five local unions of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association were secured in securing a new agreement with the Schulte Cigar Stores.

About 1,000 cigar clerks received increased minimum wages expected to bring them approximately $60,000 annually above the former scale.

Knoxville Painters Strike; Wage Increase Pact Won

Knoxville, Tenn. (AFLNS).—Union painters and decorators in Knoxville, following a strike of a week, reached an agreement establishing a minimum of 80 cents an hour on all work, instead of 75 cents as heretofore. Contracts were signed with Painters and Decorators No. 437.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS GAIN PAY BOOSTS FOR THOUSANDS

Chicago, Ill. (AFLNS).—Wage increases approximating 11 per cent have been secured for several thousand machinists in a new agreement reached between District No. 8, of the International Association of Machinists, and Employers' Association of Union Shop Employers.

Hourly rates include: $1.05 for machinists and automatic and hand screw machine operators; $1.25 for tool and die makers and automatic screw machine setup men; 77 cents for specialists and 67 cents for helpers. Beginning July 1, these rates will be boosted 5 cents for the specialists and helpers, who get 4 and 3 cents an hour additional, respectively. Night workers get 10 per cent additional over day workers.

Kroger Hits Striking Clerks In Memphis With Injunction

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Retail Grocery Clerks in Memphis, Tenn., are finding it tough work to effect a settlement with the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company of chain stores there, although this firm is dealing with local unions in some communities. In Memphis, Kroger secured an injunction prohibiting picketing of their stores. The union has appealed to the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an official election to determine collective bargaining representatives under provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

TEAMSTERS RECORD DAY-TO-DAY GAINS

Membership Grows by Leaps And Bounds in All Sections—Agreements for Higher Wages And Hours Improve Living Standards for Members.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The Muskegon Fuel and Lumber Company of Muskegon, Michigan, has the honor of being the first lumber company in that city to sign a contract with Local 337 of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers International Brotherhood. All drivers of the company, about 18 at present, will be paid the union scale of 55 cents an hour. The company sells both lumber and coal. It is one of Muskegon's oldest firms.

Seattle Florists Signed Up

A new union of truck drivers has been organized in Omaha, Nebraska, which started out with the highly commendable determination of showing they are going after improved wages and working conditions.

Discharged Workers Reinstated

Teamsters Union No. 406, at Grand Rapids, Mich., kept up the fighting spirit of those local unions when the Grand Rapids Motor Express, who had discharged three men, found it desirable to put them back to work, and to grant their drivers a substantial wage boost besides.

The Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes Union of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has negotiated an agreement for union hours, wages and work condition with the Maple Creamery of that city.

Seven more firms handling dairy products in Contra Costa county have signed union shop agreements with the Milk Drivers Union of Richmond, California. The mobilization of organized labor's purchasing power in support of union conditions has been a great help in the organization campaign.

Muskegon Drivers Have Uniform Contract

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes Local Union No. 374 of Muskegon, Michigan, has added five more firms

(Continued on Page 2)

A. F. of L. Conference Doubles Dues To Finance Big Organization Campaign

Fund Resulting From Increase of One Cent Per Member Per Month Approved by Representatives of National and International Unions at Cincinnati Meeting Will Be Used For Enrolling Unorganized Workers in All Sections in Unions Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Conference Recommends That the A. F. of L. Executive Council Eliminate From State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies All Local Unions Chartered by National and International Unions Holding Membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The Jurisdiction of National and International Unions, Local Organizations and Federal Labor Unions Has Been Raided by Organizations Associated With the Committee for Industrial Organization," and "the Great Movement of Labor Has Been Ripped and Torn Asunder," the Conference Declares.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At the conclusion of a two-day conference here, representatives of the 108 National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor approved the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to finance an intensive nation-wide organization campaign by increasing the dues which the unions pay the A. F. of L. one cent per month per member.

The conference was called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to consider and act on various questions concerning the labor movement which have developed since the activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization in its attempts to disrupt and destroy the American Federation of Labor since the 1936 convention of the Federation held in Tampa, Florida, last November.

The Executive Council told the conference that the C. I. O. organizations have "raided" the jurisdiction of National and International Unions, local organizations and Federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that C. I. O. advocates have resorted to "violence and force" to compel members of A. F. of L. unions to pay dues to organizers and join the Committee for Industrial Organization, and that C.I.O. groups have resorted to "the most reprehensible tactics" in the "splitting, tearing, driving, cruel policy of division which was launched within the ranks of labor."

After a full survey and discussion of the situation in all parts of the country, the conference recommended to the A. F. of L. Executive Council "that all local unions chartered by National and International Unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization be dissociated from membership in State federations of labor and city central bodies directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor."

In addition the conference adopted the Executive Council's recommendation that the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor call upon their locals in every locality to join State federations of labor and city central bodies.

In connection with the increased dues the conference approved the Executive Council's recommendation that an intensive organization campaign be carried on by the National and International Unions within their jurisdictions in coordination with the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor itself.

In amplifying on the action taken by the conference, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that unions outside the A. F. of L. would be admitted in fields where their members would be eligible for membership in the ten unions suspended by the American Federation of Labor because of their membership in the C. I. O.

He explained that unions outside the A. F. of L. were appealing for charters, and that now the call has struck and the hour is here, and we are going to give them a home in the Federation if they are willing to come in."

Mr. Green stressed the point that the American Federation of Labor unions would offer employers collective bargaining in good faith and would live up to their collective agreements. He said the unions are not controlled by subversive forces, but by those wedded to America and its institutions."

Following is the text of the Executive Council's report, which the conference adopted:

To the Representatives of National and International Unions Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Attendance at This Conference:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided at a meeting held at Washington, D. C., April 19-22, 1937, to invite you to attend this meeting. The Council appreciates the hearty and most generous response which you made to this invitation. Your presence here is evidence of that fact. We extend to you a most cordial welcome and express the hope that the meeting here will be highly beneficial and that the results of our deliberations reached of great benefit to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

Conference Called Instead of Convention

The Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held last November, decided that, in the event a situation would be created affecting the interests of the American Federation of Labor by the Committee for Industrial Organization and those associated with it that demanded more drastic action than was taken, that the Executive Council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor at such time and place it may deem best to take such further steps and action to meet the emergency of the situation demanded.

The Executive Council, acting in accordance with the tenor of judgment, decided to call this conference of national and international officers, rather than to assemble a special convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Precedents Cited

There is nothing unusual about calling a conference of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Such conferences have been held numerous times when questions affecting the economic and industrial interests of working men and women called for special consideration and attention. Invariably, conference of national and international officers which have been called within the province of the Executive Council have proved to be of great help, service and assistance not only to the council, but to the officers and membership of the American Federation of Labor itself.

C. I. O. Held Dual Organization

The Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor dealt very directly and decisively with the division which had been brought about within the ranks of labor through the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor dealt very di-

(Continued on Page 2)

CALIFORNIA BUTCHERS GAIN 4,600 MEMBERS

Poultry Industry 100 Per Cent Organized in Many Cities—New Unions in Terre Haute, Sheboygan, Galesburg and Eureka.

Membership in the Western Federation of Butchers, representing all crafts of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the United States and Canada, whose butter and packing house industry in California north from Bakersfield, has increased 4,600 since November 1, 1936, according to union officials.

New local have been established in Eureka, Oroville, and Redding. The poultry industry is 100 per cent organized in Fresno, Hanford, Santa Rosa, Modesto and Sacramento.

Slaughter house, retail and jobbing butchers are fully organized from Bakersfield north, and all packing houses are now operating under union shop contracts.

A new Meat Cutters' local union has been formed in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, that bids fair to improve the status of the craft in that community.

The two Butchers' local unions in Terre Haute, Indiana, report the signing up of several new markets there.

Eureka Is Redeemed

Eureka, California, lost last year's convention of the Butcher's State Federation of Labor because there were not enough union establishments to meet the Butchers' demand. Another step toward remedying this condition was taken last Saturday night when the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen organized a union in Eureka.

With a firm determination to improve their economic conditions through collective bargaining with employers, the butchers and meat cutters of Galesburg, Illinois, have organized a local union and requested a charter from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Men employed in meat markets and packing houses are eligible for membership.

A. F. of L. Iron Workers Union Wins Springfield Unit

Springfield, Ohio (AFLNS).—The drive of the International Union of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to organize employes of steel and iron fabricating plants throughout the nation, is bringing results in several communities.

In Springfield, employes of the William Bayley Company formed an "inside" workers' union and voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. International, although representatives of the CIO made efforts to influence the men to join that setup.

The Iron Job here starts out with about 200 members.

TOLEDO DAIRY UNIONS SIGN UP 23 CONCERNS

Closed Shop Agreement Provides for Higher Wages and Includes Plan to Prevent Unfair Trade Practices.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Toledo, Ohio (AFLNS).—A notable agreement has been negotiated between the Toledo Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes Union and twenty-three dairy firms who are members of the Toledo Milk Distributors Association.

An important feature of the new contract, covering approximately 800 workers, is a provision for a marketing plan designed to bar price cutting, unfair practices, trade discounts, rebates, donations and concessions, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Robinson-Patman Act and the Valentine Anti-Trust Act of Ohio. It is believed that these provisions will give all dairies an equal opportunity in marketing their products and bring labor and business together to stabilize the milk industry.

The agreement includes provisions for the closed shop, a minimum wage scale of $36 a week for all workers and a 5 per cent increase for all workers previously receiving $32 a week or more. All employes under that level will receive a 10 per cent increase.

Although drivers and outside workers operate on a commission basis, they will receive a 15 per cent increase.

Wilmington, N. C., Building Trades Sign Up Three Firms

Wilmington, N. C. (AFLNS).—Organized labor in Wilmington is keeping pace with the forward march of wage earners to more effective organization, higher wages and improved working conditions.

Building trades, starting a new and concerted drive, have already signed up three concerns, with others expected to fall into line promptly.

An effort is being made to have the North Carolina State Federation of Labor to hold its annual convention here this year. While no city has been selected, the dates set are August 9 to 13.

A. F. of L. Conference Doubles Dues To Finance Big Organization Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

a careful study, examination and consideration of all the facts that the committee for Industrial Organization was dual in character and was functioning as a rival organization to the American Federation of Labor.

The officers and delegates in attendance at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed the decision of the Council.

The convention classified the Committee for Industrial Organization as a dual movement. It regarded the presentations of those who appeared in and formed it "but as was expected in character, formed for the purpose of organizing the unorganized labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as rank deception. Such presentations represented hypocrisy of a most shameless and reprehensible character.

It was the opinion of the Executive Council, and of the convention of the American Federation of Labor that in the beginning the Committee for Industrial Organization was a dual, rival movement, launched and established, inspired by personal ambitions for the purpose of destroying the American Federation of Labor. We all know that what was suspected and believed in the beginning has become a conviction, a reality and a fact.

In a letter to the official representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization right in the beginning when it was first learned that the committee for Industrial Organization was formed, the president of the American Federation of Labor stated that such a movement, referring to the Committee for Industrial Organization, would prove to be injurious.

Howard's C.I.O. Statement Called "Hollow Mockery"

They were asked if they could not see the evil consequences which would follow the launching of such an organization within the American Federation of Labor, the possibilities of cleavage and the development of hate and bitterness which would take place. They were warned against the evil consequences of such a movement and were appealed to to dissolve it in the interests of solidarity, harmony and unity within the ranks of labor.

The answer to this appeal was made by a duly accredited officer of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Charles P. Howard, who has served from the beginning as secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization. In the answer which he made he stated:

"It is not the intent or purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization to rival the membership of any established national or international union. It is not the intent, aim or purpose to infringe upon the rightful jurisdiction of any chartered national or international union.

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose to attempt to influence any member of an international union to change its form of organization from craft to industrial.

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose to use any unethical or coercive methods in conducting the educational campaign which has for its purpose the organization upon industrial lines of the millions of workers in mass production industries who have not been and cannot be organized upon a craft basis.

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose to take any action that will invite or promote organization that in any way can be considered dual to the American Federation of Labor. Quite the contrary is true."

In the light of events which have transpired these "notes" so strongly established by Secretary Howard of the Committee for Industrial Organization, possess a sound of rather hollow mockery.

At F. of L. Unions Raided

What has happened? What are the facts?

The jurisdiction of national and international unions, local unions and Federal labor unions has been raided by organizations associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The great movement of labor has been ripped and torn asunder. Hate and bitterness have been substituted for cooperation and good will.

Violence and force have been resorted to by the advocates of the Committee for Industrial Organization in order to compel members of bona fide unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to drop their membership and become associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The most reprehensible tactics have been resorted to in the ruthless, leading, driving, cruel policy of division which was launched within the ranks of labor.

Over our attempt to follow orderly procedure, to respect the rights of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and to maintain the standards of action built up and recognized during a half-century of organization progress, hangs the shadow of the opposition of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A. F. of L. Laws and Principles Defied

The Executive Council set forth in a statement issued on April 12, 1937, referring to the Committee for Industrial Organization, that "by their bold and continuous defiance of every law of the American Federation of Labor, by their constant violation of every obligation entered into with the affiliated national and international unions, by their interference with collective agreements entered into by employers by affiliated unions and by their complete disregard in every way of honor and decency they have made it evident to clear-headed Americans of doubt their utter contempt for the American Federation of Labor."

Out of all these interferences have arisen grave questions affecting the jurisdictions of the many and the innumerable policies of national and international unions. We must meet this situation in a courageous way characteristic of the ability of the leaders of national and international unions.

C. I. O. Spurns Peace Efforts

This is a most reasonable demand for such and every invitation for conference and for a settlement of the differences have been spurned. With reference to the phase of the situation the Executive Council made the following pronouncement at the meeting held in Washington April 19-23:

"The Executive Council, heretofore honest and patient that a means of separate and conciliatory spirit might result in effecting a reunification, feels it impossible to continue in that spirit if it is to be true to the best interests of all our affiliated unions.

"The Executive Council therefore proposes to pursue a policy and procedure that will best and most effectively safeguard the interests of all affiliated unions in a way that will be just to all trade unionists who wish to retain their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and will likewise make it possible for all workers herein and not affiliated to come into the democratic and constructive fold of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is to give effect to this new policy and procedure and to marshal the forces of labor of America in support of this policy and procedure that the Executive Council decided upon calling its special conference, the officers and/or representatives of all affiliated national and international unions, to meet with the Executive Council in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 24, and for the purpose hereinbefore indicated."

"Last for Power" Blocks Settlement

Before our policies for the immediate future are further discussed, it should be recorded that we are now and have been ever ready to entertain any honorable basis of terminating the controversy. We are of the opinion that there is not, aside from a lust for power by certain individuals, an issue that cannot be surmounted if all involved will approach the controversy with a sincere effort to develop a solution of the difficulties. So long as the Committee for Industrial Organization persists in assuming our reasonable and honorable efforts to reach an accepted settlement as the challenge and do therefore recommend:

Higher Dues Asked

1. That the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do hereby pledge themselves to concentrate a reduction of the industrial organization from craft to industrial form, buying an assessment of one cent (1c) per member per month, effective June 1, and ending June 1, 1938, subject to the ratification of the convention by affiliated unions herein specified and subject to the amount of the assessment contemplated in the resolution.

Special Organization Campaigns Planned

2. That all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should immediately carry forward without limit aggressive organizing campaigns within their respective jurisdictions. So far as possible these campaigns should be planned to be coordinated so that the organizing staff of the national and international unions, as well as of the American Federation of Labor, may effectually carry forward a militant campaign of organization.

3. That because of the exigencies of the situation and for the purpose of maintaining the existence and the effectiveness of the American Federation of Labor in the field of labor, the officers of the municipalities, all national and international unions be called upon and specifically chartered local organizations to become affiliated with the Federations of labor and city central bodies.

Exclusion of C. I. O. Locals Urged

4. That the Executive Council recommend to the Executive Council that all unions chartered by national and international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization be dismissed from membership in State federations of labor and from the labor union directory issued by the American Federation of Labor; that action to be taken in accordance with Section 1, Article XI, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council submits this statement and the recommendations embodied therein with the hope and belief that this conference of national and international unions is ready and prepared to act in the emergency which has been created by the establishment of a dual rival union within the American Federation of Labor by the Committee for Industrial Organization, and to meet the challenge offered by said Committee for Industrial Organization as red-blooded men, fearless and unafraid, determined to protect and preserve the interests of the American Federation of Labor and all unions affiliated with it at any cost.

Union Contracts Won by Painters

Glass Firms in Memphis Unionized for First Time—Big Firm Signed Up in Knoxville—Unions in Springfield Now and Portland Increase Membership.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Painters Local Union No. 49 of Memphis, Tennessee, has negotiated closed shop agreements with the Pittsburgh Glass Company and Binswanger Glass Company of that city. The firms employ around seventeen men, who are all union members. Union officials say this is the first time in the history of Memphis that glass firms have signed up for union contracts with the Painters Union.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local Union in Springfield, Ohio, initiated 22 new members at one meeting recently. The union now has a membership of 78, compared with only seven the first of the year.

Another definite step in extending union wages, hours and work conditions in the Knoxville, Tennessee, area was taken recently when Local No. 437 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America negotiated a union shop agreement with the Knoxville Property, prominent Knoxville contractors, whose operations cover the East Tennessee metropolitan area.

Painters Local Union No. 10 of Portland, Oregon, has enrolled a large number of new members during the last few weeks. The union announced the negotiation of a new scale calling for a 10 per cent wage increase.

BROCKTON RETAIL CLERKS ADD 300 TO MEMBERSHIP

Sound Truck Broadcasts and House-to-House Canvas Used in Organization Campaign.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Over 300 new members have been added to the Retail Clerks Union of Brockton, Mass., as the initial gain in the union's campaign to organize all clerks and other retail store employes in the Brockton area.

The streets of Brockton and neighboring cities resounded with echo-tations to "Join the Union" flung out by sound trucks whose sides are plastered with signs expressing the trade union formula.

The work of signing up clerks for union membership is also being done in the homes by means of union committees which devote evenings at the holidays to house-to-house canvassing in the interest of labor's forward drive in the Brockton area.

A special speaking apparatus installed in the union headquarters is thrown into operation several times a day to carry the message of union offers and members to passers-by.

CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR AND FARMERS SIGN PACT

Agreement Covers Three Agricultural Workers Unions Composed of Foreign Laborers.

Los Angeles, Calif. (AFLNS).—Thomas Barker, chief deputy in charge of the Los Angeles office of the State Department of Industrial Relations, announced the ratification of an agreement between the Southern California Farm Federation and affiliated Japanese growers' associations, and three agricultural workers' unions composed of foreign laborers.

The pact which, designed to prevent lockouts and strikes in the fine Angeles County vegetable fields, increases the 25-cent hourly rate previously paid by Japanese growers for general field work to 30 cents. The 35-cent rate for celery and special crops was increased to 35 cents.

The unions which ratified the agreement are the Mexican Agricultural Workers Union, the Filipino Workers Union, and the Japanese Farm Workers Union.

The agreement involves 1,500 Japanese growers who employ 5,000 workers at the peak of the summer harvest.

6 UNION MEMBERS SERVE ON PEORIA CITY COUNCIL

Peoria, Ill. (AFLNS).—Peoria has quietly gained a unique distinction not enjoyed by many comparable cities in the United States. Six members of the 20 members of the City Council, six are members of labor unions, indicating that workers here are taking their heads as well as their hands.

Included in the list of labor councilmen are: William E. Given, Steamfitters; Earl Greer, Barbers; Arthur B. Comer, Stereotypers; Ed. William Whalen, Bricklayers; Frank Morgan, Machinists, and Al. Schub, Teamsters.

New Unions in Aurora And Elgin Areas Formed

Aurora, Ill. (AFLNS).—The Aurora Trades Council, which is operating with the Elgin Trades Council, have been successful in organizing several new unions in the Fox Valley, most of them Federal Labor Unions, directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The latest reported was organization of the workers employed at the Challenge Machine Company, at Batavia, the new union starting out with over 150 members.

Oglesby Cement Workers Gain Wage Increase, 36-Hour Week

Oglesby, Ill. (A F L N S).—Employes of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company have been granted a wage increase of 8½ per cent, reduction of about 42 workers at the plant, a week's vacation with pay, continuance of the "dues assignment," the 6-hour day and 6-day work week.

TEAMSTERS RECORD DAY-TO-DAY GAINS

to its closed shop list in its campaign to completely unionize all dairies in Greater Houston. The union has the closed shop all of the union contracts specifly improved working conditions, including vacations, shifts and seniority system of promotion and layoff, six-day week, and arbitration of all disputes by a committee of five. There is also a provision forbidding the selling of strike ice to Houston while grievances are being handled by the committee.

Two Hundred Initiated in Houston

More than 200 new members were initiated in two weeks by Truck Drivers Local Union No. 967 of Houston. During the same period the union negotiated agreements with 11 moving and hauling companies.

Eight more gas service stations have been added to the union shop list of Teamsters Local No. 501 of Vancouver, Washington. Sixteen stations have been signed up during the last few weeks.

Union agreements with five trucking and transportation concerns of Sacramento, California, have been negotiated by Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local Union No. 215 of that city. The pacts have gone into effect on drive carried on by the union its membership has tripled recently.

Warehousemen's Drivers and Helpers Local No. 324 of Spokane, Washington, has negotiated union agreements with the Idaho Grocery and the O. J. Johnson Coffee Company of that city.

Closed Shop for Ten San Antonio Firms

The taxicab Drivers Union of San Antonio, Texas, has negotiated agreements with ten taxi companies in that city to employ no drivers unless they are union members.

Milk Drivers, Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employes, Local No. 361, at Toledo, Ohio, has secured a new closed shop agreement with the Toledo Milk Distributors' Association, which includes dealers throughout the Toledo area.

Three more union agreements with firms in Portland, Oregon, have been negotiated by the Dairy and Ice Cream Drivers Union of that city. The new union shop concerns are the White Rose Dairy, the Sun Valley Dairy, and the Frank Fink Company, the latter being the exclusive distributors of "Best Foods Products" in the Portland area.

As the result of a five months' organizing campaign, Milk Drivers Local Union No. 304 of Oakland, California, has negotiated closed shop agreements with the leading creameries in upper Contra Costa county.

All Houston Cab Drivers Join Union

The Taxicab Drivers Union voted to organize the taxi drivers of Houston, Texas, was written when the Cab Drivers Union signed an agreement with Nichols Bros., operators of the Checker Cab Company of that city. Union officials report that every cab driver in Houston is now a union member.

Three additional service stations have been added to the list of employers where Teamsters Local Union with Teamsters Local Union No. 501 of Vancouver, Washington, recently.

Albuquerque Initiates Seventy-Five Members

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local Union of Albuquerque, New Mexico, initiated 75 new members at one of its recent meetings. The union expects to initiate all of 500 members shortly as the result of its drive for union principles.

Over 100 laundry drivers and other laundry employees of Kansas City, Missouri, have organized a union and applied for the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Brotherhood for a charter.

Omaha Union Ranks Increased by Hundreds

Omaha, Neb. (AFLNS).—Activity abounds at the Omaha Labor Temple these days and nights, with all halls occupied and a shortage experienced on some occasions, due to widespread organization work.

The Barbers' Union and the Truck Drivers appear to be leading the established locals in getting new members, and hundreds of new members have been added to the rolls of local unions in recent weeks.

A special Organizing Committee of the Central Labor Union is spending all possible time in an effort to organize several new locals here.

Newark Typographical Union Wins Pay Boost

Newark, Ohio. (AFLNS).—Typographical Union No. 69, here, has secured a new two-year agreement with employers. An increase in wages of about 5 per cent went into effect May 1 and another similar increase will become effective on November 1, to continue until May 1, 1939.

Decatur Sit-Down Strikers Fined by Injunction Judge

Decatur, Ill. (AFLNS).—Although in the meantime a settlement of differences had been effected, Circuit Court Judge Armstrong fined 53 workers $10 each for violation of an injunction against a "sit-down" strike in the plant of the Century Wall Paper Company. The men were alleged to have remained in the plant 18 hours after being served with a writ of attachment, following issuance of the injunction.

The striking employes are back on the job, under a union agreement.

Theatre Ushers and Janitors Form Union in Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn. (AFLNS).—Ushers, cleaning women, janitors and miscellaneous workers in Minneapolis theatres have been organized under a charter issued by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

53 MORE BARBER SHOPS ADDED TO UNION LIST

Twenty-Five Added in Santa Monica, Lists—Eleven More Shops Enrolled in Jackson—Ten Sign Up in San Diego.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Ten more barber shops in San Diego, Calif., have been lined up for closed shop agreements with the organizations by the Local of the Journeymen Barber International Union of that city. Begins to look as though the increased membership drive of the organization will soon make it impossible for anyone in San Diego to get a nonunion shave or haircut.

Barbers Local Union No. 520 of Clark and Shamania counties, Washington, has negotiated agreements with seven barber shops in Vancouver. All of them had been on organized labor's "unfair list."

Eleven more barber shops have been unionized by the local unit of the Journeymen Barbers International Union in Jackson, Michigan, as the initiations to their larger membership campaign. Looks as though Jackson will be a 100 per cent town for union barbers.

Following the organization of a new local of Journeymen Barbers International Union in Santa Monica, Calif., covering Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice and Inglewood, 25 new union shop cards were displayed in the barber shops in that area. The immediate objectives of the union are the 48-hour week with price adjustment to take care of the cut in hours.

MANY STRONG UNIONS ORGANIZED BY BAKERS

Two Thousand San Francisco Candy Workers Initiated—All Bakeries But One in Galesburg Are "Closed Shop."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

William McGuern, international organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, told the Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., that more than 2,000 candy workers in San Francisco, California, had joined the Union. His mission in Portland was to mobilize the candy workers of that city for the organized labor movement.

A militantly enthusiastic local of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America has been organized in Tucson, Ariz., from employes of the Stanson Candy Bakery, every employe having taken the oath of labor's bread. Formation of the union was facilitated by the owner of the bakery, who said he would be happy to see his men in a union if they wanted to join one.

Another bakery has been added to the rapidly growing union shop list of Bakers Local No. 163 of Houston, Texas. The J.-B. Bakery, a wholesale bakery, turns out bread, pastries and pastry, signed a union agreement providing increased wages, time and a half for paid holidays, together with the union label on the bread they produce.

A new bakers' union organized in Galesburg, Ill., only a few months ago has already succeeded in signing up every bakery in the city, which is now a "closed shop" union agreement, with improved wages and working conditions.

For the first time in many years the baking industry of Monmouth, Illinois, is organized, after the process that the union label will soon be on every loaf of bread. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union in that town has recently negotiated contracts with six bakeries.

ANOTHER STANDARD OIL "COMPANY UNION" DIES

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLNS).—Another company union has passed into history here as American Federation of Labor unions developed new strength.

The announcement that the demise was made in a letter from the Standard Oil Company, Division of Ohio to the management of the Sohio Council, a company union of the Standard Oil Company, dissolving the Council from the activities of the Council. The letter pointed out that the action was taken in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the National Labor Relations Act, which contains a provision banning company unions.

The Cleveland Gas Station Operators Union and the Petroleum Drivers Union have formed an alliance for mutual assistance and that the A. F. of L. has started a drive to organize all the oil refineries in this city.

KELLOGG EMPLOYES JOIN GRAIN PROCESSORS UNION

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Consistent progress is reported by locals comprising the National Council of Grain Processors and Allied Industries, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, a conference of which will be held in Battle Creek next month to consider the establishment of an International Union of cereal workers.

The latest affiliate of the council reported is Local Union No. 20368, composed of employes of the Kellogg plant at Battle Creek, Mich.

Akron Sanitorium Workers Join Public Employes Union

Akron, Ohio (AFLNS).—It is reported that all employes except the nurses at the Edwin Shaw Sanitorium have joined the New Deal lodge of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, A. F. of L. union, which now has 115 members.

The new union is now seeking an agreement, which would include union recognition, seniority rights, restoration of wages to the 1929 level, wages with pay and a maximum 48-hour work week.

C. I. O. Is Supported By Communists With Revolutionary Aims, Green Says

(Continued from Page 1)

solved into the Communist scene of the split and the division which has occurred within the ranks of labor, for reasons have been made clear and the facts have been made known. Working people and their friends can now more clearly understand the influences which are at work in the C.I.O. movement and the support which is being given it by the Communist Party and the Spanish and representatives of Communism in the United States.

If such a press dispatch as this Moscow one is which I have just referred alleged that the Communists were giving support to the American Federation of Labor, it is further for higher wages and improved conditions of employment sponsored and supported by the American Federation of Labor, I would immediately denounce it as a fabrication.

The American public and the American people would be greatly in understand without reservation and with the determination that the American Federation of Labor would not accept support from the Communists or Communist Party or anything from what ever to do with it, would disavow it and its leaders, and would denounce it as a force operating in opposition to our American institutions, form of government and as opposed to American institutions and democratic processes.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will have to go on with a movement which involves in every strike, and which supports and sponsors the Communist Party revolutionary process designed to overthrow existing government.

A. F. of L. Opposes Revolutionary Strikes

The American Federation of Labor is what its name implies. It is American in the full meaning of that term. It is American all that is wrong in our political life and that which is best and good in government administration. It is an American institution, devoted to the protection and preservation of the common welfare of freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will stand immovable for the preservation of these fundamental principles. That is the place where the American Federation of Labor has taken its stand and that is where it will ever remain.

Many New Unions Organized

Immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court which held the Wagner Labor Relations Act valid, a new spirit of organization arose within the ranks of labor and has spread rapidly across the country ever since. It has manifested itself in every village, community, city and section of the nation. The American Federation of Labor has made great strides forward, as well as other organizations, wherever the organization work. New charters are being issued and new organized unions and dues paying members are being formed within the American Federation of Labor. Thousands upon thousands of new members are being added each day, week and month.

Observance of Agreements Emphasized

In conformity with the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor these newly recruited workers are being instructed in the many responsibilities imposed upon them and upon organized labor, which are the right to organize and bargain collectively. Union organizations are their own choosing. The fact that contracts negotiated through collective bargaining are backed by a pledge of honor and loyalty to the utmost respect and observance by the organizations involved.

The American Federation of Labor believes in collective bargaining, in the maintenance of collective bargains, in the maintenance of said wage agreements as sacred and inviolate.

A. F. of L. Defends Democracy

The guiding principle of the American Federation of Labor is the principle of democracy. For more than fifty years the American Federation of Labor has led in the fight for higher free wage earners of America from social injustice and economic bondage. From the day of its inception it has been the purpose of the Federation of Labor to this objective in a way that is demonstrable to the world. It has in a true sense of the word, American.

Gompers Formed Principle of One National Organization

The story of the American Federation of Labor is a story of leadership. Like a pioneer of the American union leaders began many decades ago the work of bringing together the industrial workers so that through united effort they might secure further the rights of Labor, gradually building up better conditions, better wages and better working for the wage earners economic security.

The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881 by a great leader Samuel Gompers, who conceived the transcending into reality the idea that there should be one national organization to which all unions should belong. Years of strong and constructive effort, years of devotion to the planning and development of a labor federation having all unions together in a common cause, and the years of hard work were molded into one voice which alone spoke for the name of millions.

Right to Organize Gives Legal Status

The right of workers in America to organize in unions and to bargain collectively is today the law of the land, enacted into statute and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. How has this been achieved? Here are the facts.

Since the very beginning of the labor movement in the union movement in America, organized corporate management stood ready to resist the growth of labor organizations. Through many decades, open and concealed, employers have attempted to thwart the growth of trade unions, but the American Federation of Labor, and it alone throughout the years of its existence, has sought to establish economic democracy for the wage earners and has now succeeded in making such democracy a reality.

Section 7-A of Recovery Act Demanded by A. F. of L.

In 1932 it was through the demand made by the American Federation of Labor that Section 7-A was written into the National Industrial Recovery Act, which gave the workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively free from coercion by employers. It was in May, 1934, when I appeared before the committee of Congress urging the adoption of these guarantees as a part of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Mobilized Labor for Wagner Bill

The next step was to translate this emergency legislation into permanent statutory enactment. To accomplish this, in 1934 the American Federation of Labor urged the passage by Congress of Public Resolution 44 which established the first temporary National Labor Relations Board. Again in 1935 the American Federation of Labor demanded the adoption of the Wagner Labor Relations Bill as a part of the American law.

Is the campaign for the adoption of this basic legislation the American Federation of Labor mobilized the organized labor movement in the United States to have the Congress of the United Its demand. This effort ended in success. On May 5, 1935, the Wagner Labor Relations Bill was enacted into law.

Communist Party Opposed Labor Act

In this great struggle to win the right to organize and to organize and bargain collectively, and thus to attain economic security, which were the extended friends of the worker, the Communists! At the hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on the National Labor Relations Bill, Frank Wilson, of Wilson Corporation, spoke publicly and officially in the name of the Communist Party. I quote from the record:

"As spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States, I an appearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to state the opposition of the Party and its Central Committee to the so-called 'Wagner Bill.'

"For the working people of this country there is only one way out of this crisis—the dictatorship of the working class, led by its Communist Party. This is the Communist answer to the crisis and its intensified misery, to monopoly capital's program of hunger and war. The Wagner Bill and the N.R.A., to the 'Wagner Bill' and all other such legislation.

This ends the quotation. I have quoted enough for the men and women of labor to know who are their friends and who are their false friends. I hardly need to say that our Congress and our great democratic President heeded not the plea of the spokesman for the Communist Party. The Wagner Bill was enacted into law by the overwhelming majority of both Houses of Congress.

A. F. of L. Laid Foundation for Wagner Act Decisions

After a bitter struggle in the courts we have won another great victory for the workers basic rights beyond the challenge of the employer. On April 12 of this year the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this law. Here again it is important for you to know that the action of the court was based on the decisions rendered by the National Labor Relations Board by the American Federation of Labor. It was the American Federation of Labor that brought these cases before the Board and laid the foundation for the court's decisions.

Labor unions within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor have served America's wage earners for nearly six decades. Under the leadership of the Federation, unions progressed like workers forward, but to be fully successful it calls for the participation and unstinted cooperation of every wage earner in the United States.

Three Unions Sign Contracts With Cincinnati Lumber Firm

Cincinnati, Ohio (AFLNS).—After extensive negotiation, conducted jointly by affected unions, the M. E. Farrin Lumber Company, has become a "closed shop," employing only union workers.

Agreements were signed with Carpenters Local Union No. 1386, Firemen and Oilers No. 49 and Laborers No. 430. A nominal increase in wages, with the provision that an additional increase will be negotiated within sixty days, was obtained for 270 employes of the concern.

Idaho Chauffeurs Unions Set Up District Council

Pocatello, Idaho (AFLNS).—A new Idaho Chauffeurs Council of the Southeast Idaho has been formed by Teamsters and Chauffeurs, starting with Boise Truck Drivers No. 483 and Pocatello Chauffeurs No. 440, Ogden and Twin Falls Unions will be expected to join the new Council.

One of the first accomplishments of the Council was the finishing up of a union agreement with the Garret Transfer & Storage Company, covering all employes.

North Carolina Employers Face 48-Hour Law for Women

Raleigh, N. C. (AFLNS).—North Carolina's new law limiting the work week of women and girls to 48 hours will become effective July 1.

In the meantime, it is reported that leading merchants and most of the chain stores are voluntarily arranging their affairs to conform with the new statute. A few had maintained the 48-hour week without the aid of the NRA, although many had drifted back to 54 hours "and up" per week.

NEW BEDFORD POTTERS WIN STRIKE FOR PACT

Paulding Firm Signs Contract Granting Shop Steward and Higher Pay for 700 Union Members.

New Bedford, Mass. (AFLNS).—Operative Potters' Local Union No. 156 has secured a permanent agreement, replacing the temporary agreement secured April 11, following a strike of four days at the plant of John B. Paulding, Inc. The settlement affects about 700 members of the union.

Terms of settlement include: the 8-hour day from Monday to Friday, inclusive, for all production and time and a half for Saturdays and holidays.

Minimum wage rates include 50 cents an hour for skilled men, 40 cents an hour for semi-skilled men and 37½ cents an hour for women. All workers not affected by the minimum rates received a flat wage increase of 10 per cent.

Seniority rights and other union conditions will be observed.

Of especial interest to unionists everywhere was the agreement by John B. Paulding, Inc., to use the Potters' Union Label on all products.

White and Colored Laborers Chartered in West Palm Beach

West Palm Beach, Fla. (AFLNS).—With the chartering here of a new local of White Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, the laboring forces of this community are now well organized, as a strong organization of Negro Hod Carriers and Laborers has been in existence here for some time. Both are A. F. of L. unions.

RICHMOND RETAIL CLERKS SIGN UP SAFEWAY STORES

Agreement Prescribing Union Conditions Covers 1,200 Employes.

Richmond, Calif. (AFLNS).—An outstanding gain by union retail clerks affiliated with the A. F. of L. was recorded with the signing of an agreement between Retail Food Clerks Union of Richmond and Contra Costa County, and the Safeway Stores. About 1,200 members were brought into the union, which was until recently organized.

One of the pertinent clauses in the agreement provides that "The Safeway Stores will recognize the union as long as the employes are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Council."

Kansas City Dairy Employes Join Chauffeurs Brotherhood

Kansas City, Mo. (AFLNS).—In an election for collective bargaining representative the employes of the Chapman Dairy Company of Kansas City voted by an overwhelming majority to become members of Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes Union No. 207 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Ninety-ninety per cent of the employes took part in the election, 67 voting for affiliation and 41 against.

St. Louis Printers Win Wage Increases

St. Louis, Mo. (AFLNS).—Typographical Union No. 8, of St. Louis, has secured a new agreement, to become effective June 1, marking substantial gains for newspaper printers here, as well as job printers.

The newspaper printers secured a wage increase of $3.75 a week, of which $2.50 per week will become effective June 1 and the balance December 1. This brings the top newspaper scale up to $50 for a 5-day week and $54.17 for five nights a week.

A flat increase of 7 per cent was given for job printers, effective June 1. Both the newspaper and job plant contracts run to December 1, 1938.

Delaware Auto Maintenance Workers Union Established

Wilmington, Del. (AFLNS).—The American Federation of Labor has issued a charter to the Delaware Auto Maintenance Workers of Delaware, a new union that started out with 120 members.

The organization proposes to take in members throughout Delaware, the Eastern Shore and Western Shore of Maryland, as far as Bel Air; also Baltimore and Pocomoke City. Regular meetings are now being held and organization work extended.